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(54) POLYPEPTIDE SYNTHESIS

(71) We, ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY, a corporation organised under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, of Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention is concerned with polypeptide synthesis, with the polypeptides produced thereby and with a novel intermediate product produced during the synthesis.

More particularly this invention is concerned with the novel use of specific resin forms, to which amino acids are linked during polypeptide formation, combined with use of certain solvent systems during the initial linkage reaction.

Polypeptides, constituted by a chain of amino acids, are one of the most abundant and important classes of chemical compounds. Considerable research effort has been directed thereto, since polypeptides, in increasing numbers, have been found to exert hormonal functions, as in the case of insulin, and since they are the major constituents of enzymes, blood proteins, and many other substances essential to the living organism. Despite the ease with which the living cell synthesizes specific polypeptides, the intricate process presents substantial difficulties for the chemist of these, one of the most vexing is the necessity for

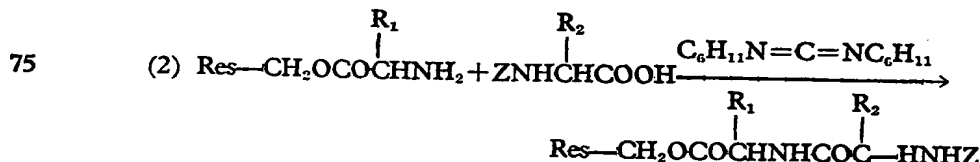
complex purification steps at each stage of the step-by-step combination of amino acids which constitutes the synthesis, since the presence of fragments resulting from incomplete reaction, of other reagents used in the synthesis, and of by-products, leads to ever-increasing adulteration. Since, these reactions are carried out in liquid phase, the separation complexities are substantially increased due to the similarity of by-product properties to those of the desired peptide, rendering conventional separation techniques such as crystallization extremely difficult.

In 1963 a major breakthrough in polypeptide production was reported by Dr. R. B. Merrifield (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 85, 2149 (1963)), (Biochemistry 3, 1385 (1964)), the importance thereof being of such moment that other researchers in the field have designated his contribution the "Merrifield Synthesis". Briefly, Dr. Merrifield developed a solid phase polypeptide synthesis involving the reaction of a protected amino acid in the presence of triethylamine with a chloromethylated (including nitrochloromethylated) gel copolymer of styrene cross-linked with 2% divinyl benzene. The amino acid was protected by an N-carbo-benzoxy or t-butoxycarbonyl group which insured linkage of the amino acid to the copolymer through the carboxyl function, the latter reacting with the terminal chlorine of the chloromethylation residue, the triethylamine absorbing the HCl product:



where Res. represents the resin base, Z the protecting group on the amino acid, and R₁ the remainder of the first amino acid molecule.

After reaction the protecting group "Z" is removed and the next unit coupled thereto by well-known high yield methods:



[Price 25p]

where R₂ represents the remainder of the second amino acid molecule. Again the "Z" is removed and a third "Z" blocked amino acid linked thereto by the identical technique.

5 This process is repeated until the desired polypeptide structure is obtained, at which time the entire polypeptide is cleaved from the resin by ester hydrolysis techniques which do not effect the peptide linkages.

10 The preferred protecting group, Z, is t-butyloxycarbonyl (t-Boc). Where an amino acid contains both an α -amino group and an ϵ -amino group, as in lysine, t-Boc is used as the protecting group for the α -amino group and benzyl for the ϵ -amino group. In the successive esterification reactions dicyclohexylcarbodiimide is used to activate the amino group and methylene chloride is used as the reaction medium because of its action in swelling the cross-linked resin. The protecting group Z can be removed by HBr in acetic acid or HCl in dioxane with the hydrogen halogenide neutralized by triethylamine.

20 Provided the reaction has been in very high yield, the polypeptide can be easily purified. This is accomplished by the use of excesses of reactants whose removal would offer difficulty in the usual homogeneous medium, but which are easily removed in this system because of the ease of washing permitted by the presence of the polypeptide on the solid resin particles.

25 The entire Merrifield Synthesis was quite recently described by Dr. Merrifield in Scientific American, pages 56—75 (1968), wherein he also disclosed an apparatus used for automating the synthesis to simplify the mechanical problems involved in producing relatively long-chain polypeptides such as insulin.

30 There are a number of peptides of importance which range from three to about twenty amino acid units, the synthesis of which fall particularly well within the capability of the Merrifield technique. Many of these are known to possess antibiotic or hormone properties as summarized in a chapter of the H. D. Law Text "Progress in Medicinal Chemistry," Vol. 4, pages 86—170 (Ellis and West, Editors), and in the S. Whaley article in "Advances in Protein Chemistry," 21, pages 1—112 (1966). Besides these recognized structures the Merrifield technique may be applied to the production of analogous structures wherein the amino acids are altered, in all types of permutations, whereby the activity of the resultant peptide is substantially modified.

35 The resin utilized in the Merrifield synthesis is prepared from a loosely cross-linked polystyrene-divinylbenzene resin (2% DVB) which is of fine mesh size (200—400 mesh—U.S. sieve) to provide maximum surface (in the order of 1/10 square meter/gram) and minimum gel thickness. The polypeptide forms

both within the gel and on the surface and, in order to insure that full polypeptide growth may occur in both areas, the resin may only be lightly chloromethylated. If the resin is more highly chloromethylated, to give higher combining power to the substrate, the gel, because of its low porosity, is unable to accommodate the larger amounts of foreign substance, the reaction rate decreases and the resin particle may even be fragmented. It has been proposed to increase the mesh size of the resin (i.e., decrease the particle size) to provide a larger external surface for polypeptide growth, but the 200—400 mesh utilized by Merrifield was found difficult to handle and increases in the fineness merely increased this difficulty. With the resin used by Merrifield the maximum chloromethylation has been about 1.5 milliequivalents of chlorine per gram of resin with most chloromethylation occurring in the order of about .6 milliequivalent per gram. Even with this light degree of chloromethylation, it has not been possible to obtain a high initial esterification when the block amino acid in ethanol solvent is reacted with the resin base. Yields in the order of about 30—35% have been the highest obtained so that the final product contained only about .3 to .5 millimole of amino acid per gram of resin even with the highest degrees of chloromethylation. We have now found (as will be explained later) that the solvent plays an important role in this type of esterification. Ethanol, although suited for carrying the amino acid, was apparently interfering with the reaction between the amino acid and the resin. This was confirmed by analysis of the filtrate for chloride produced in the Merrifield synthesis after initial esterification, it being observed that a large discrepancy existed between the amount of chloride therein and that which should be theoretically present based on the amount of amino acid on the resin.

40 Thus, the Merrifield technique, although a major advance, has been found to possess certain deficiencies in capacity, ease of handling and yield potential.

45 It is an object of this invention to provide an improved process for carrying out the Merrifield synthesis which allows, at the same time, the maintenance of large bead size with corresponding easy handling, without sacrifice of high surface area and high porosity.

50 In the process for producing polypeptides wherein blocked amino acids are attached to a solid polymer or resin base by linking groups on said base, the improvement according to the invention comprises utilizing a chloromethylated macroreticular cross-linked polymer containing at least 50% by weight alkenyl aromatic monomer units as said solid base and reacting the blocked amino acid with the chloromethylated polymer base in the presence of an inert polar solvent whose dielectric constant is greater than 35 (measured at 20° C.).

Macroreticular resins are characterized by the presence throughout the polymeric matrix of a network of "extra gelular" microchannels or pores. While these microchannels are obviously very small they are large in comparison with the pores in conventional homogeneous cross-linked gels, pores of the latter type, as is well known, not being true pores at all (*vide* Kunin, "Ion Exchange Resins" page 45 *et seq.*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1958.) Preferred macroreticular ion-exchange resins have, when in the particle size of 10—60 mesh size (U.S. Standard Sieve Series) a specific surface area of at least 20 square meters per gram, most preferably at least 50 square metres per gram, when measured by the Brunnauer Emmett and Teller (BET) method using nitrogen adsorption at -195°C . Specific surface areas of 20 to 200 square meters per gram are generally attainable and even higher specific surface areas may be attained if required.

Macroreticular resins are obtainable by polymerising an appropriate monomer charge in the presence of a precipitant which is a liquid (a) which acts as a solvent for the monomer charge and is chemically inert under the polymerisation conditions and (b) which is present in such amount and which exerts so little solvating action on the product cross-linked polymer that phase separation of the product copolymer takes place as evidenced by the fact that the product copolymer is no more than semi-transparent, and is preferably opaque when associated with a fluid having a different refractive index. Suitable processes of preparing macroreticular resin beads, including descriptions of solvents, monomers and process conditions, are set forth, *inter alia*, in U.S. Patents 3,322,695, 3,147,214, and 3,326,875 and British Patents 932,125 and 932,126, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. Suitable solvents for the monomer which may be swelling or non-swelling with respect to the polymer are, for example, aliphatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, ketones, aromatic hydrocarbons and halogen or ether derivatives of these substances. Frequently, a mixture of two or more solvents is desirable.

The monomers must be selected so as to provide the requisite sites for chloromethylation together with the desired degree of cross-linking, as is known to those skilled in the art. Thus, the monomers may be one or more alkenyl aromatic monomers plus a suitable cross-linker and minor amounts of one or more modifying monomers. By reason of their ready availability, preferred alkenyl aromatic monomers are styrene, ethyl styrene and vinyl toluene. Where the cross-linker is itself an alkenyl aromatic monomer, as divinylbenzene, no comonomers need be used. Other cross-linkers which may be used in admixture with one or more alkenyl aromatic monomers are

trivinylbenzene, glycol dimethacrylate, trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate and divinoxyethane. Preferred modifying monomers are vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile and methyl methacrylate. The minimum amount of cross-linker to be used depends on the comonomers, the solvent and the properties desired in the product. The maximum amount is determined by economic factors (the cross-linker is generally the most expensive monomer in the copolymer) and by the necessity of having sufficient aromatic rings present for chloromethylation (a factor which does not apply to divinylbenzene). In general, about 8—35% based on the weight of the monomer mixture may be used although the amount may vary in suitable cases to as little as 2% and up to 50% for most cross-linkers and up to 100% for divinylbenzene (all percentages are by weight).

The organic reactants (i.e., monomers, solvent and catalyst) are agitated in a water system to form a dispersion having the desired particle size with heat applied to aid polymerization. The resulting beads are translucent to opaque, and are characterized by the presence of pores and a measurable surface area which may reach 2000 square meters per gram of resin. In contrast to the conventional polystyrene gel beads, such as those proposed for use by Merrifield, the macroreticular beads useful in the present invention may be prepared with very high ratios of DVB, up to 95% or even 100%. A very useful range for preparing materials with good physical characteristics and sufficient surface area comprises the use of 3—50% DVB and 20—80% of solvent extender calculated on the total organic phase. These ratios are in part determined by the nature of the extender. Since commercial DVB contains from 40 to 50% of meta and para-ethylstyrene, the polymer, strictly speaking, is usually a terpolymer of styrene, ethylstyrene and DVB. The ethylstyrene component can be largely avoided by the use of 96% DVB, but it is usually acceptable as a constituent of the polymer. Commercial DVB can, as a matter of fact, be used alone to give a DVB-ethylstyrene copolymer, containing 60% DVB cross-linker, which is suitable for the purpose of this invention. Small amounts of other monomer, such as acrylonitrile or methyl methacrylate can be added if desired.

Macroreticular type polymers have been described in many publications and patents, the manufacture thereof being well known to the art and forming no part of the instant invention. For example, the Alfrey et al. patent 3,222,695, issued May 30, 1967, fully describes the preparation of macroreticular resins of styrene as described above, while commercial formulations are available.

Examination of a cross-section of a typical macroreticular bead, with the electron micro-

scope, shows it to consist of a flexible gel continuum with numerous relatively large holes, in which are embedded small spheres of the order of a micron or less in diameter. It is this type of structure which gives the very high surface and porosity which enables it to accommodate with some swelling the large amounts of foreign substances. The macroreticular beads vary in diameter over a wide range and are separated by conventional screening techniques. For the instant invention it has been found most advantageous to utilize particles varying between 18 and 100 mesh (U.S. Sieve) and most preferably between 18 and 60 mesh. This latter range of particle sizes may be maximized by controlling the stirring speed (agitation) during the polymerization. Such sizes are well suited for the numerous mechanical manipulations in the steps of polypeptide preparation and purification. The porosity (% volume of pores in the resin body or bodies) of the beads useful in this invention may be at least 10% and preferably varies between 30 and 75 volume percent, with a majority of pores being of a diameter greater than 30 Angstroms.

The macroreticular beads may be chloromethylated by the same methods which are used for the chloromethylation of the Merrifield gel resins, for example, by reaction with chloromethyl methyl ether in the presence of catalysts such as stannic chloride, aluminum chloride and zinc chloride. Other techniques such as those disclosed in United States Patents 3,297,648 and 3,311,602 may also be utilized. The invention will now be more particularly described in and by the following Examples which are given for the purposes of illustration only:

40

EXAMPLE I.

Preparation of Resin Formulation A.

A mixture of 96 grams styrene, 64 grams containing 50% active ingredient technical divinylbenzene (50% divinylbenzene—50% ethyl styrene), 87 grams tertiary amyl alcohol and 1 gram benzoyl peroxide is charged to a solution of sodium chloride (6.5 grams) and the ammonium salt of a commercial styrene/maleic anhydride copolymer ("Amberlite" W-1 Amberlite is a Registered Trade Mark, Rohm and Haas Company 5 gram) in 174 grams of water. The mixture is agitated until the organic components are dispersed as fine droplets, and it is then heated to 86 to 88° C. for 6 hours. The resulting polymer pearls are filtered, washed with water, and then ethanol,

and finally freed from excess water, ethanol and tertiary amyl alcohol by drying at 100 degrees. The product is obtained in the form of white opaque spherical or spheroidal particles amounting to 145 grams. The surface is about 90 square meters per gram with an average pore diameter of 200 Angstroms.

This copolymer may be screened, if desired, to separate the particles falling between 18 and 100 mesh (U.S. Sieve), which are particularly suitable to handle in the subsequent preparations. Even the smallest beads, however, are of macroreticular structure, and are useful in the preparation aside from somewhat less favorable handling qualities. If the stirring speed is properly chosen, over 80% of the beads will fall in an 18 to 60 mesh size which is particularly desirable for mechanical operations in the further steps of polypeptide preparation.

Chloromethylation of Formulation A.

One hundred grams of an 18—100 mesh cut of the polymer beads is soaked in one liter of ethylene dichloride overnight. To this is added 150 grams of chloromethyl methyl ether, and the stirred mixture is heated to 35°. Eight portions of 2.5 ml. each of stannic chloride are added at 10 minute intervals while stirring and maintaining the temperature at 40° C. The mixture is subsequently heated and stirred at this temperature for 5 hours. The resin is filtered from the liquid phase and washed on the filter with several 200 ml. portions of dioxane, then with 75% dioxane in water, 75% dioxane in 2 N hydrochloric acid, deionized water, 4% sodium hydroxide, and then water until neutral. Finally, the resin is washed with one liter of methanol, sucked dry, and is then further dried *in vacuo* at 80° C. There is thus obtained 120 grams of chloromethylated resin which contains, by analysis, 10% Cl.

The degree of chloromethylation can be controlled by the temperature of reaction, the quantity of chloromethyl methyl ether, and the solvent used. Suitable solvents are non-reactive liquids such as chlorinated hydrocarbons, ethers or chlorinated ethers and nitro compounds.

By the method of Example I, other macroreticular chloromethylated polymer beads are prepared (Table I below) having varying degrees of chloromethylation, up to 21% (6 milliequivalents) of chlorine, in particle sizes ranging from 18 to 100 mesh, with at least 80% in the 18 to 60 mesh range:

TABLE I
Chloromethylated Macroreticular Substrates

Formulation	Styrene %	Divinyl- benzene %	Ethyl- styrene %	Polymerisation Solvent	% ^a	Chloromethylation Solvent	% ^a	Chlorine	
								%	meq/g.
A	60	20	20	t-amyl alcohol	35	none	—	10.0	2.82
B	50	30	20	hexan-2-ol	35	none	—	8.4	2.40
C	95	3	2	4-methylpentan-2-ol	43	none	—	19.8	5.59
D	50	30	20	kerosene	46	toluene	24	4.86	1.36
E	92	5	3	methyl ethyl ketone	33	toluene	33	21.3	5.91
F	25	45	30	octane	33	toluene	33	6.0	1.69
G	17	50	33	4-methylpentan-2-ol	33	none	—	8.7	2.45
H	50	30	20	kerosene	37	ortho dichlorobenzene	37	9.5	2.68
I	50	30	20	kerosene	37	toluene	37	19.5	5.5
J	75	25	0	ethylhexanol	24	diethylbenzene	36	12.0	3.4

^a% of total organic phase (monomer + solvent) meq/g. = milliequivalents per gram of polymer.

TABLE II

Physical Properties of Macroreticular Resins Before Chloromethylation

Formulation	Surface Area Sq. Met. per Gram	Porosity Volume %	Pore Size
A	90	—	Avg. 220 Angstroms
C	10	67	—
D	270	61	1000—10,000 Ang. —36% 100—1000 — 48% less than 100 — 16%
G	300	47	Avg. 90 Angstroms
H	200	43	1000—10,000 Ang. — 9% 100—1000 Ang. — 79% less than 100—12%

Each of the above formulations is suitable for the Merrifield synthesis, providing ease of handling with a broad range of potential reaction sites. In certain instances, for example, formulations D and F only light chloromethylation is practiced in order to obtain samples directly comparable to the base used by Merrifield in his research efforts. The degree of chloromethylation will generally be varied to provide between 1 and 6 milliequivalents of chlorine per gram of resin.

As described above, each of the formulations of Table I is suitable for use in the Merrifield synthesis, i.e., is capable of amino acid esterification through the chloride. To form the ester of the first amino acid unit, it is necessary first to protect the amino function of the acid. This is suitably done by methods which have been used in the prior art, of which the best is the formation of a t-butoxycarbonyl (t-Boc) derivative of the structure



where R represents the remainder of the amino acid molecule. A mixture is made of the resin, one equivalent or more of triethylamine, and an amount of t-Boc-amino acid equivalent to the triethylamine in a suitable solvent for reaction. The prior art has used ethanol or ethyl acetate for a solvent in this reaction, to give yields of the t-Boc aminoester of the resin which are at best about 35% as previously noted.

Utilizing this technique with ethanol as the solvent, the following experiment was conducted to compare the use of the chloro-

methyated large size particles of the instant invention to the results reported by Merrifield.

EXAMPLE II.

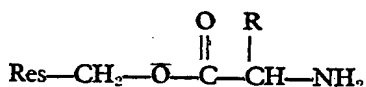
A mixture of 1 gram (1.36 milliequivalents) of resin beads of Formulation D in Table I, 0.274 gram (1.45 millimoles) of t-Boc-L-alanine, 0.147 gram of triethylamine and 20 milliliters of ethanol is refluxed for 24 hours with stirring. The resulting beads, after washing with ethanol and drying, weighed 1.042 grams. A sample was hydrolyzed by refluxing in a 1:1 mixture of dioxane and concentrated hydrochloric acid for 24 hours. Analysis for alanine by the ninhydrin method showed a content of 0.43 millimole of alanine. The starting resin contained 1.36 milliequivalents of chlorine, so that the yield was 32%.

This is the normal yield in the Merrifield technique, using ethanol or ethyl acetate as solvent with conventional gel resin.

In view of the consistency of relatively low yields obtained with both Merrifield's gel resin base and the macroreticular base of the invention, analysis of the filtrate was undertaken and it was discovered that a large discrepancy existed in the amount of chloride in the filtrate and the amount of amino acid on the resin, although theoretically they should have been molecularly equal. In order to determine the cause of this disparity formulations C and D were subjected, inter alia, to reflux boiling with ethanol for extended periods. At 24 hours a significant amount of chloride was found in the filtrate, increasing at 6 hour test intervals thereafter. After 38 hours, Formulation C had lost .50 millimole of chloride per gram and Formulation D had lost .96 millimole of chloride per gram. From this it was con-

cluded that a slow side reaction between the chloromethylated resin and the solvent, ethanol, was occurring during the esterification, the continuity of this reaction being evidenced by the constant quantity of chloride coming out under the reflux boiling condition. In order to minimize this problem and thereby increase the yields, the use of ethanol and ethyl acetate was eliminated and an inert solvent substituted therefor. It was found to be important to use inert solvents having a dielectric constant greater than 35 at 20° C., for example, acetonitrile, acetamide, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, and nitromethane. Of these solvents acetonitrile is preferred, since its boiling point of 82° C is in a most satisfactory range for carrying out reflux reactions. With this solvent at reflux there is minimal loss of chloride function of the chloromethylated resin base with esterification yields of at least 50% or better obtained. This yield may be consistently increased even over this amount for example when about 1.5 equivalents of the t-Boc amino acid and triethylamine are present based on the amount of chloride. The nature of the amino acid to be esterified onto the base (t-Boc form) does not affect the degree of reaction, alanine, valine and phenylalanine, each providing about the same yield.

The invention thus also provides a solid phase cross-linked chloromethylated macroreticular polymer base which, when in the particle size range of 10 to 60 mesh (U.S. Standard Sieve Series), has a specific surface area of at least 50 sq. m. per gram when measured by the BET method using nitrogen adsorption at -195° C., and which contains at least 50% by weight alkenyl aromatic monomer units, the polymer base having amino acid linked thereto, at least 50% of the methylene groups provided by the chloromethylation, in accordance with the formula:



wherein Res is the macroreticular polymer base and R is the remainder of the amino acid.

The following examples delineate the effects of acetonitrile solvent, excess amino acid reactants or excess chloromethylated resin in the esterification reaction.

EXAMPLE III

Use of Acetonitrile as a Solvent in Esterification

A mixture of 1 gram (2.68 milliequivalents) of resin beads of Formulation H in Table I, 0.71 gram (2.68 millimoles) of t-Boc-L-phenylalanine, 0.27 gram triethylamine and 20 milliliters of acetonitrile is refluxed for 24 hours with stirring. The reaction is filtered.

ethanol, weigh 1.350 grams. Analysis of the filtrate for chloride ion, and of a sample of the resin for phenylalanine, shows that the total recovered resin contains 1.62 millimoles of phenylalanine corresponding to a 60% yield of ester. An examination of the infrared spectrum of the resin, in the form of a K Br disk, shows a strong carbonyl peak at 1730 cm⁻¹, corresponding to the ester function.

In a similar fashion, yields of 60 to 80% are obtained when a mixture of the chloromethylated bead, t-Boc-L-phenylalanine and triethylamine is heated at temperatures between 75° and 100°C in, respectively, dimethylformamide, nitromethane, dimethylacetamide and acetamide. These solvents are also easily removed by washing the beads with water or ethanol.

EXAMPLE IV

Combined Effects of Acetonitrile Solvent and Excess Protected Amino Acid

A mixture of 1 gram (2.40 milliequivalents) of resin beads of Formulation B in Table I, 0.68 gram (3.6 millimoles) of t-Boc-L-alanine, 0.36 gram (3.6 millimoles) of triethylamine and 20 milliliters of acetonitrile is refluxed for 24 hours with stirring. The mixture is filtered to yield 1.27 grams of reacted resin beads. Analysis of these beads for alanine shows a total recovery of 1.67 millimoles of alanine reacted into the bead. This corresponds to a 70% yield of t-Boc-L-alanine ester.

This example shows the slight improvement obtained when an excess of protected amino acid and of tertiary amine is used. Under these conditions, the use of ethanol or ethyl acetate may give up to about 40% yield, and the use of nitromethane, acetamide, dimethylacetamide or dimethylformamide as solvent at 80°C gives roughly the same yields as with acetonitrile, that is, 60 to 70%.

EXAMPLE V

Effect of Excess Chloromethylated Resin with Ethanol Solvent

A mixture of 1 gram (5.59 milliequivalents) of resin beads of Formulation C, 0.274 gram (1.45 millimoles) of t-Boc-L-alanine, 0.147 gram (1.45 millimoles) of triethylamine and 20 milliliters of ethanol is refluxed for 24 hours with stirring. The resulting beads, 1.143 grams, are filtered, dried and analyzed. The recovery of alanine, 0.8 millimole, corresponds to 55% yield based on the starting t-Boc-L-alanine. This shows that the yield in ethanol is lower than that obtained in acetonitrile, even if the chloromethylated resin is in over 3-fold excess of the other reagents. The use of such large excesses of chloromethylated resin is undesirable because of bulk and expense and because side reactions of the excess halogen introduce undesirable functionality.

EXAMPLE VI

Effect of Excess Blocked Amino Acid
L-Alanine with Acetonitrile Solvent

5 A mixture of 1 gram (5.59 milliequivalents)
of resin beads of Formulation C, 1.36 gram
(7.5 millimoles) of t-Boc-L-alanine, 0.76 gram
(7.5 millimoles) of triethylamine, and 20 milli-
liters of acetonitrile is refluxed for 24 hours.
10 The mixture is filtered, and the beads washed
with ethanol, to give 1.688 grams of reacted
chloromethylated beads. Analysis for L-alanine
shows a recovery in the beads of 4.8 milli-
moles, corresponding to a yield of 86% of
combined alanine.

EXAMPLE VII

Effect of Excess Blocked Amino Acid
L-Valine with Acetonitrile as Solvent

15 A mixture of 1 gram (2.68 milliequivalents)
of resin beads of Formulation H, 0.78 gram
(3.6 millimoles) of t-Boc-L-valine, 0.365 gram
(3.6 millimoles) of triethylamine, and 20 milli-
liters of acetonitrile is refluxed for 24 hours
and the mixture worked up as in the previous
examples. Analysis shows a recovery of 1.66
25 millimoles (70%) of combined valine in the
1.265 grams of esterified beads. This is com-
parable to the results with alanine and phenyl-
alanine.

30 It is seen from the preceding examples
that conversion of the chloromethylated macro-
reticular bead to the ester is at least as high
by the methods of the prior art as in the case
of the conventional bead, in spite of the 10—20
35 fold larger diameter, and that this conversion
can be more than doubled by the new condi-
tions outlined in the examples. Furthermore,
the beads are mechanically stable, and resist
powdering and other breakdown during filtra-
tion, stirring and other operations required in
40 the ester formation.

It will usually be desirable to start with a
much higher amount of esterified amino acid
per gram of resin bead for the subsequent
polypeptide synthesis than has been used in
45 the prior art. For the 2% DVB-styrene gel
resin taught by Merrifield, this has varied
from about 0.2 to 0.5 millimole of amino acid
per gram of resin. In the process of the inven-
tion from one to four millimoles of amino
50 acid per gram of resin can normally be used
for most polypeptides of interest, which are
in the range of 3 to 20 amino acid units. For
polypeptides of molecular weight above 2000,
a lesser degree of functionality is desirable.
55 This is best achieved by limiting the amount
of chloromethylation.

To make the polypeptide, the protecting
group is first removed, and subsequent amino
acid units are added by the methods of the
prior art. In our experience, these reactions
60 proceed just as well as in the gel resins of
the prior art. The large beads maintain their
integrity and are easily handled in filtration
and transfer operations, and they will easily

accommodate several times their own weight
and more of the polypeptide with no visible
change other than swelling to a larger
diameter. Thus, the higher original capacity
of the bead obtained by a higher degree of
chloromethylation is realizable in the final
polypeptide.

Since the actual polypeptide synthesis after
the initial esterification has been fully dis-
closed by Merrifield, detailed examples thereof
are not included herein. With the chloro-
methylated resin bases of the instant inven-
75 tion the following polypeptide systems have
been produced and cleaved from the resin base
in the manner taught by Merrifield.

Dipeptides:

L-alanyl-L-phenyl alanine

Tetrapeptides:

L - phenylalanyl - L - alanyl - L - phenyl-
alanyl - L - alanineL - alanyl - L - phenylalanyl - L - alanyl-
L - phenylalanineL - leucyl - L - alanyl - glycyl - L-
valine

Nonapeptides:

(L-phenylalanyl)₂(L-alanyl)₂L-alanine

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. In the process for producing polypeptides
wherein blocked amino acids are attached to
a solid polymer or resin base by linking groups
on said base, the improvement comprising
95 utilizing a chloromethylated macroreticular
cross-linked polymer which, when in the par-
ticle size range of 10 to 60 mesh size (U.S.
Standard Sieve Series), has a specific surface
area of at least 5 sq. m. per gram when
100 measured by the BET method using nitrogen
adsorption at -195° C., and which contains at
least 50% by weight alkenyl aromatic mono-
mer units as said solid base and reacting the
blocked amino acid with the chloromethylated
105 polymer base in the presence of an inert polar
solvent having a dielectric constant of greater
than 35 (measured at 20° C).

2. The process of Claim 1 wherein the
macroreticular cross-linked polymer when in
the particle range of 10 to 60 mesh has a
specific surface area of at least 20 sq. m. per
gram and an average pore size of at least
30 Angstroms diameter.

3. The process of Claim 1 or 2 wherein
the macroreticular cross-linked polymer is a
styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer.

4. The process of any preceding Claim
wherein the chloromethylated polymer con-
tains from 1 to 6 milliequivalents of chlorine
120 per gram of resin.

5. The process of any preceding Claim
wherein the macroreticular polymer has a mesh
size of from 18 to 100, preferably 18 to 60.

6. The process of any preceding Claim
wherein the inert solvent is one or more of the
following: acetonitrile, acetamide, dimethyl-

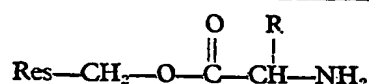
formamide, dimethylacetamide and nitromethane.

7. The process of any preceding Claim wherein the blocked amino acid is protected by a tertiary butoxy carbonyl linked to the amino acid group through the alpha amino group thereon.

8. A process as claimed in Claim 1 substantially as described in any of the foregoing Examples III, IV, VI and VII.

9. Polypeptides whenever produced by a process as claimed in any preceding Claim.

10. A solid phase cross-linked chloromethylated macroreticular polymer base, which, when in the particle size range of 10 to 60 mesh (U.S. Standard Sieve Series), has a specific surface area of at least 50 sq. m. per gram when measured by the BET method using nitrogen adsorption at -195°C. , and which contains at least 50% by weight alkenyl aromatic monomer units, the polymer base having amino acid linked thereto, at at least 50% of the methylene groups provided by the chloromethylation, in accordance with the formula:



wherein Res is the macroreticular polymer base and R is the remainder of the amino acid.

11. A product according to Claim 10 wherein the alkenyl aromatic monomer is one or more of styrene, ethylstyrene, vinyl toluene and divinylbenzene.

12. A product according to Claim 10 or 11 wherein the polymer base contains 1 to 6 milliequivalents of chlorine per gram of base.

13. A product according to any of Claims 10 to 12 wherein the polymer base has a particle size of from 18 to 60 mesh size (U.S. Standard Sieve Series).

14. A product according to Claim 10 whenever prepared by a process as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 8.

For the Applicants,
D. YOUNG & CO.,
Chartered Patent Agents,
9 & 10 Staple Inn, London W.C.1.

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